

ADDRESS

SAMUEL B. WILKINS, ESQ.

Before the Welch Neck Temperance Convention, at Society Hill, April 8th, 1836.

(CONCLUDED.)

When we hear travellers in Egypt and Greece, uniting with our own loved missionaries in Burmah, proclaiming the presence of drunkards wherever they go; and then listen to the awful denunciation, "No drunkard shall enter into the Kingdom of Heaven"; how must we mourn the lamentable effect and burn with holy indignation against the hated cause. With what instinctive horror should we draw back from the awful crime of aiding in this work of devastation and ruin: ruin for time and for eternity. Strange! Passing strange! That the affectionate father and tender mother can sweeten this insidious agent of Satan and hold it to the lips of their unsuspecting offspring. Lamentable evidence of our corruption and blind depravity, when we would show our friendship by tempting and insisting on our friend to drink that draught which repeated and repeated shall rob him of his reason, degrade him to a level with the beasts, convert him into a fiend on earth, and fit him for companionship with demons in Hell!

Let no man say that he will use it and yet not assist in making drunkards; not be a co-worker with Satan. He does contribute to the formation of that appetite which urges on to habitual intemperance. And, strange as it may appear at first thought, the moderate drinker does vastly more injury to society in the way of example, than the most confirmed drunkard. The one has become loathsome and repulsive: he is a beacon light to warn others of danger. The other yet sober, sociable and attractive, goes before, praises the health-preserving, joy-inspiring beverage, and tempts to slight indulgence. 'Tis when the arch enemy of souls assumes the form of an angel of light, that he is most to be dreaded. Men of temperate habits; men of standing and influence in society; when you are about to offer the intoxicating cup to your fellow man, remember that you are thus aiding his fell destroyer to lead him into habits which have ruined thousands, and may ruin him in body and in soul forever. Pause. O! let not the guilt of blood be upon your skirts.

I have said that enough has been done to encourage us, to give us assurance of success. And it may be well to enquire briefly into that, that we may derive the encouragement it is calculated to afford and learn the better way remains for us to do. The principal efforts in our country, seem to have been made in New York, where there are county societies in most if not all the counties of the State. These are joined together in a State Society, meeting annually in the city of New York and furnish to this body all the local information they can obtain. From the sixth report of this body we learn that there are actually enumerated and returned 359,932 members, besides probably 50,000 more pledged or practising on the principle of total abstinence. Making 400,000 persons in that State who use habitually no intoxicating drinks of any kind. This body is connected with other State societies and together form the "American Temperance Society," which also meets in the city of New York. It has established an able press; opened and kept up correspondence with many distinguished friends of the cause in various sections of this country, as well as in Europe, Asia and Africa. Its eighth Report, to which allusion has already been made, is indeed an able paper, worthy of general perusal; and shows that there are in our country 23 State societies; that vast funds of facts and opinions have been collected and the most important embodied in the form of a "Permanent Temperance Documents," and "The Temperance Manual," besides large numbers of Tracts, Almanacs, Newspapers, &c., advocating and enforcing the principles of the society. It shows that very encouraging success has attended their efforts; that like evils of intemperance exist in other countries as those found here; and that like powerful and successful efforts are beginning to be made elsewhere: particularly in Canada and Great Britain. In the latter, regular lectures on the subject are travelling about, addressing meetings; at one of which in the city of London there were 1500 persons present. So important is it considered in that country that a committee has been raised by Parliament, to enquire into the evil and the expediency of legislating on the subject; with power to send for persons and papers. It also exhibits much other interesting matter which time will not permit to be now more specially alluded to. Let me however take time to state that the Mississippi State Society has recently resolved to raise Two Thousand Dollars for the advancement of the cause in that State, and that two individuals immediately subscribed one hundred dollars each. What have we done, and what remains for us to do?

Here some efforts have been made and doubtless some good effected. We all can remember that but a few years past the habit of daily drinking was almost universal; when the presence of spirits in the house was considered about as essential as the bread and meat which supports us. Now there are few houses which keep it, and but very few who present it to their guests. At least this is the fact in our neighborhood and those parts of the district which I have lately visited. We have had public dinners and social parties where it has not been exhibited. We have gone through some of the most hardly contested elections without resorting to it, at least not that general resort which once disgraced those efforts. Many of the more respectable portion of our merchants have ceased retailing it. A few of our citizens who were in the habit of drinking to excess, have been reclaimed. And many have become pledged as members of anti-intemperance societies to refrain from the use of it themselves and to exert their influence for inducing others to do so too; while some without becoming members, practice on like principles. How much drunkenness and its evils has been prevented, we cannot certainly say; but may reasonably suppose that it can have been no little.

Yet while thus much has been done, much more might have been done, and much remains to be done. Our attention to the subject has not been such as its importance merited; nor have our exertions by any means equalled our abilities, or the field of labor before us. We have formed, it is true, several societies in several of the districts throughout the State; and some of them are slightly connected, like those of this body. But thus far, we have, I believe, many districts without a society. We have, I think, no State Society, and of consequence but little or no direct connection or intercourse with the great American Society. We have no funds—no press; have collected but very few local facts, and have published but little more than one or two reports of the society in Columbia; and given to even these but limited circulation. Of consequence we are without those incentives to action which give energy and encouragement to the friends of the cause elsewhere. We know not the number of our societies, or of the members to them in our State. Few, if any, know even the number in our own district! Professing to feel the importance of combined effort, we are yet neglecting the means of procuring it. Some who profess to admire the object and encourage the formation of our societies, yet say and act upon the principle, that they can promote the cause better by not joining. How strange! If they would open a river or construct a rail road or establish a school or collect a library, would they act thus? Do they thus act in relation to the Bible, Missionary and other benevolent societies of the day? If all should act so what would be done? What did they do before attention was called to the subject by our societies? Though abstemious themselves, were they not as ready as others, in obedience to custom, in drawing out the decanters at their houses and insisting on their visitors to drink? If they do not do so now, what has produced the change? For years together they practised themselves what they would not recommend to others: indeed what they persuaded others not to observe. Where then was the influence of their example? Custom was powerful, and united effort alone could stem its power. How many persons have such advocates induced to give pledges of abstinence? How much information on the subject have they been the means of collecting and diffusing? What countenance and support have they given to those who would enlist in a hitherto unpopular cause? Do they not know that one may ruin "with faint praise"? And what but "faint praise" can they give to a cause which they will not associate with the friends of in supporting? On you, my hearers, who reside in this village, the obligation to join with this society more seriously rests than on many others. An able orator of England, while writing to his King, says "If there be any difference in the degree of obligation between the Prince and the peasant, it is greater on him to whom the Almighty has vouchsafed the influence of an example." Here dwell some of the most wealthy, intelligent and, altogether, influential persons in the Pee Dee country: names known and respected throughout the State; persons whose official station would enable them to give information, or whose weight of character would secure for their enquiries from every source respectful attention and cheerful co-operation. Is there a patriot, a philanthropist or a Christian here who would withhold this influence in a matter which involves the dearest interest of man? And who can doubt but that man's interest is here involved? Surely we advocate a most important cause. God has abundantly owned and blessed it. Come then and let us be co-workers with our Heavenly Father. Christians you are soldiers of the cross. A mighty enemy stands in view. He has resisted the most powerful appeals of pulpit eloquence, and turned aside the sacred truths of the word of God. He has given ease to the awakened conscience. But O! it has been that ease which will land the deluded soul in eternal perdition. He has even entered your ranks; and when the faithful, pious minister of heaven, after laboring in word and doctrine for the good of souls, has accompanied a brother to partake of his hospitality and talk of the goodness of God, how has his heart sickened to find this enemy in the camp? To see one and another and another drink taken, till the tongue of that brother was loosed and run rapidly—not in the praises of God—but in the praises of alcohol! This enemy must be removed that the triumphs of

the cross may proceed. Up then, and be engaged. Your Saviour calls; he leads the way; and has graciously promised that the time shall come when "every knee shall bow," when vice and immorality shall be banished from the world. Ere then, drunkenness shall have ceased and universal temperance prevailed. But remember, this is to be effected by means of human effort, attended by the power and influences of the Holy Spirit. Man will be engaged; the church will war; "Kings shall become helping fathers, and Queens nursing mothers"; the cause shall triumph; the object will be attained. Will you aid? Men and women of influence here, will you set an example worthy of imitation? Fathers, mothers, who hear me, will you train up your children for usefulness in this cause? Will you now, henceforth and forever, banish this enemy from your houses? And pledge your united efforts to drive him from the world?

Dr. Johnson.

The following letter we copy from the life and correspondence of Hannah Moore. The reader who has not read it cannot but feel an interest in it.

My Dear Friend,

I ought to apologise for delaying so long to gratify your wishes and fulfil my promise, by committing to paper a conversation which I had with the late Rev. Mr. Storry, of Colchester, respecting Dr. Johnson. I will now, however, proceed at once to record, to the best of my recollection, the substance of our discourse.

We were riding together near Colchester, when I asked Mr. Storry whether he had ever heard that Dr. Johnson expressed great dissatisfaction with himself on the approach of death, and that in reply to friends who, in order to comfort him, spoke of his writings in defence of virtue and religion, he had said, "Admitting all you urge to be true, how can I tell when I have done enough?"

Mr. S. assured me that what I had just mentioned was perfectly correct; and then added the following interesting particulars.

Dr. Johnson, said he, did feel as you describe, and was not to be comforted by the ordinary topics of consolation which were addressed to him. In consequence he desired to see a clergyman, and particularly described the views and character of the person whom he wished to consult. After some consideration a Mr. Winstanley was named, and the Dr. requested Sir John Hawkins to write a note in his name, requesting Mr. W.'s attendance as a minister.

Mr. W. who was in a very weak state of health was quite overpowered on receiving the note, and felt appalled by the very thought of encountering the talents, and learning of Dr. Johnson. In his embarrassment he went to his friend Colonel Pownall, and told him what had happened, asking, at the same time, for his advice how to act. The colonel, who was a pious man, urged him immediately to follow what appeared to be a remarkable leading of Providence, and for the time argued his friend out of his nervous apprehension: but after he had left Colonel Pownall, Mr. W.'s fears returned in so great a degree as to prevail upon him to abandon the thought of a personal interview with the Dr. He determined in consequence to write him a letter: that letter I think Mr. Storry said he had seen—at least a copy of it, and part of it he repeated to me as follows:

Sir,—I beg to acknowledge the honor of your note, and am very sorry that the state of my health prevents my compliance with your request: but my nerves are so shattered that I feel as if I should be quite confounded by your presence, and instead of promoting, should only injure the cause in which you desire my aid. Permit me, therefore, to write what I should wish to say were I present. I can easily conceive what would be the subjects of your inquiry. I can conceive that the views of yourself have changed with your condition, and that on the near approach of death, what you once considered mere peccadilloes have risen into mountains of guilt, while your best actions have dwindled into nothing. On which ever side you look you see only positive transgressions or defective obedience; and hence in self-despair, are eagerly inquiring "What shall I do to be saved?" I say to you, in the language of the Baptist, "Behold the Lamb of God!" &c. &c.

When Sir John Hawkins came to this part of Mr. W.'s letter the Dr. interrupted him anxiously asking, "Does he say so? Read it again Sir John!" Sir John complied: upon which the Dr. said, "I must see that man: write again to him." A second note was accordingly sent: but even this repeated solicitation could not prevail over Mr. Winstanley's fears. He was led however, by it to write again to the doctor, renewing and enlarging upon the subject of his first letter; and these communications, together with the conversation of the late Mr. Latrobe, who was a particular friend of Dr. Johnson, appear to have been blessed by God in bringing this great man to the renunciation of self, and a simple reliance on Jesus as his Saviour, thus also communicating to him that peace which he had found the world could not give, and which, when the world was fading from his view, was to fill the void, and dissipate the gloom, even of the valley of the shadow of death.

I cannot conclude without remarking what honour God has hereby put upon the doctrine of faith in a crucified Saviour. The man whose intellectual powers had awed all around him was in his turn made to tremble, when the period arrived at which all knowledge is useless, and vanishes away, except the knowledge of the true God, and of Jesus Christ, whom he has sent. Effectually to attain this knowledge, this giant in literature must become a little child. The man looked up to as a prodigy of wisdom must become a fool that he might be wise.

What a comment is this upon that word, "The loftiness of man shall be bowed down, and the haughtiness of men shall be laid low, and the Lord alone shall be exalted in that day."

A CURIOUS SPRING.—In a low situation, and in a place like a cavern, on the coast of Brazil, there is a spring, the water of which boils up with a violent ebullition, as from a cauldron, and accompanied by a variety of loud noises. It throws up large quantities of mud, which is of a healing quality in cutaneous diseases. But the most remarkable phenomenon of the spring is, that if a person make a loud noise at the embouchure of the cauldron, the boiling water rushes out beyond the spring, to a distance in proportion to the violence of the concussion, and has been known to be thrown ten feet, and sometimes a smoke and flame accompany the violent ebullitions.

Rodney Telescope.

PARISIAN MORALS.—The number of legitimate births in Paris, for the year 1835, was 11911; that of illegitimate births 9985, being more than two-thirds of the entire number of births.

RURAL ECONOMY.

From the Maine Farmer.

ON RUTA BAGA.—No 1.

Mr. Holmes.—It may be that I will encourage the raising of Ruta Baga if I state my success in that crop the last season, though not a remarkably large one, yet as hay and food for cattle has been, it was a profitable one. It grew on just one fourth of an acre of ground, when yielded 204 bushels, by weight 65 lbs. to the bushel—the same as the law requires that potatoes should weigh.

It is supposed by most farmers that 2,000 lbs. of this vegetable and a ton of hay will sustain our cattle as long, or go as far in our stock as two tons of hay fed out understandingly, or in other words, they are worth as much, pound for pound, as English hay.—Accordingly to the above number of bushels and weight, there grew on the quarter of an acre 6 1-2 tons and 56 lbs. Hay is worth \$20 per ton—if Ruta Baga, weight for weight, is worth \$20 per ton—the 6 tons and a half and 56 lbs. amounts to \$130,56—equal to \$522,24 per acre, when forage is thus high.

I will now give an account of the actual profit, as I sold some, and might have sold the whole at the same rate, for as hay has been high I evidently undersold. Two shillings a bushel I sold for, 64 pounds by weight per bushel—at that rate the 204 bushels amount to \$68—equal to \$272 the acre. All can see that I undersold as forage has been this season—but as the worth of hay is, take one year with another, they are worth and will bring 25 cents the bushel, if kept until April—at that rate my quarter of an acre would bring \$51, equal to \$204 per acre. Is it worth while to attend to raising Ruta Baga—this question will be better answered when I make known the expense as I intend in a future communication.

WINTHROP.

ON RUTA BAGA.—No. 2.

Mr. Holmes.—You may recollect that I engaged, in a former communication on my crop of Ruta Baga the last season, to state the expense which I was at respecting it. The land as I remarked in my former communication consisted of the 4th of an acre, of rather light soil, having formerly some wash from the high way. Potatoes were planted on it the year before, on sward recently broke up—previously it had been mowed many years. The ground was tolerably well manured the year I raised potatoes on it, and I had a fair crop. In May last I manured it again, with new manure from my heaps at the barn, say about 4 cartfuls on the quarter of an acre. I spread it and ploughed it immediately under, not permitting it to manure the atmosphere. I then harrowed it down level, then let a chain be drawn 2 1-2 feet asunder to mark it, for sowing. I then, by hand sowed my seed in the chain marks pretty thick, and a hand followed with a hoe and scraped some loam on to cover it, which took about two hours each. The seed came up well—soon after I sowed the plants over with good ashes, and I had many plants to give my neighbors, but before they were large enough to set, the ground became weedy. I hoed it between the rows which took a day's work, when the plants became large enough to set—after giving away some, many remained in the rows. I then hoed the ground with a hoe of common size, right through the rows and thinned them, so that they stood, say 9 inches asunder in the rows, which took three days labor. I hoed them again very soon or the leaves would have spread so as to render it impossible to have hoed them without injury, which took a day and a half labor, making 5 1-2 days work, besides sowing the seed, say nearly a half day's labor, worth in all \$5,00. The leaves well paid the harvesting. Here is the cost of my 204 bushels of Ruta Baga except 25 cents for the seed and manure and 2 bushels of ashes.

WINTHROP.

April 18, 1836.

N. B. Cost—Labor	\$5,00
Seed	25
Ashes and putting on	40
Half the manure and spreading	2,50
	\$8,15

From the Northampton Courier.

France is considered a silk growing country, yet she does not grow sufficient for her own manufactures, and it is said, annually imports raw silk to the amount of \$6,000,000.

England, owing to the humidity of her climate, cannot raise the worms to advantage, and for her numerous manufactures is obliged annually to import the raw material from other countries to the amount of about \$17,000,000. It is stated that we import annually of raw silk to the amount of about \$10,000, and of the manufactured over sixteen millions.

Unless the United States push the culture of the Mulberry trees and raising of cocoons beyond any thing now in operation, many long years must intervene, before we can supply the demand of our own markets. Inhabiting as we do one of the best climates in the world for manufacturing silk of the best quality, instead of paying ten millions of dollars annually to other nations for raw material, we ought to export 2 or 3 times that amount.

It is said our imports of silk stuffs exceed our export of Bread stuffs—why is this? Only because we do not duly appreciate and improve the means we have. Let our intelligent farmers be convinced that the silk business is profitable, and then we can hope that every exertion will be made to extend the cultivation of the mulberry and raising of cocoons.

It is a matter of regret, that any one should view the subject as a wild project, and say, that although it may be good business for a few years, if found lucrative, every body will engage in it, and glut and ruin the market. We wish the subject could be so presented to our fellow citizens, as to impress them with the importance of examining the subject, on the broad scale of general

national importance than any agricultural subject ever yet pursued.

But if doubts and fears shall remain, we only ask them to commence the culture of the mulberry on a limited scale for a few years, not to interfere with any other agricultural pursuit. Let the experiment be made upon some of our almost barren and useless portions of poor, dry, stony and gravelly soil.

It may be asked, if the silk business can be made more profitable than almost any other crop, why not take the best and richest land? A fair question indeed. But such land is not the best for the Chinese mulberry, and it would be desirable to have every patch of poor, waste dry land devoted to some useful purpose.

CUTTING WHEAT.

As Harvest is near at hand, we would call the attention of our readers to the importance of cutting their Wheat before it is fully ripe. Abundant experiments have proved that this practice is attended with many advantages, amongst which are the following:

1st. More time is allowed for securing the crop.

2nd. The Grain is less liable to be injured in the field, to shatter or to be destroyed by Weevil.

3rd. It makes more and better flour.

4th. The Straw is of far greater value for provender. The Wheat plant begins at the top—when, therefore the Straw immediately below the head has attained maturity, the Grain can receive no further nutriment from the earth—every day, therefore, that it is permitted to stand in the field after this period is productive of injury, both to the Grain and to the Straw, without any compensating benefit whatever.—Tennessee Farmer.

THE WHEAT CROP.

From Frederick and Washington counties in this State, and several counties in Pennsylvania, we learn with regret that the prospects for a wheat crop were never more inauspicious. A gentleman from Frederick county in this state, assured us a few days since, that he had heard of several fields in this county being ploughed up, and many others where more than seed was not expected to be realized.—Farmer & Gard.

The demand for raw silk, we learn from the Silk Culturist is so great that the products of foreign silatures are selling at \$6 50 cts. per pound. The advance in Europe is said to be unprecedented. Within a short time the price at Milan has advanced from 24 to 30 per cent; the finer qualities to 40 per cent., and more advance is expected, as the manufacturers of Lyons, Zurich and Germany cannot procure stock in sufficient quantities to execute the orders they have already received from New York.

Sewing silk commands \$10 a pound, and is only to be had in small quantities at that.—Ibid.

The Durham bull Emperor, together with his car and other fixtures, sold on Saturday last for \$350.—Ibid.

New Goods.

THE Subscriber Respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has just received his

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, Consisting of a very general and well selected assortment of Groceries, Hats, Shoes, Crockery, Hardware, and Cutlery. Also, Paints, Drugs &c. Persons wishing to purchase in this market, would do well to call and see.

MALCOM BUCHANAN.

May, 17th

For Sale,

ON Market and Green streets, 3 lots forming a square on the corner of three hundred feet, with a comfortable dwelling House with rooms and four fire places, with several out buildings, all in good repair with excellent water; deemed to be in a healthy part of town. The lots have some shrubbery and young fruit trees, and will be sold on accommodating terms. Also would be glad to hear of a purchaser for the Houses and lots at Society Hill, belonging to Mrs. F. C. Watson and Mr. B. G. Barker.

BROWN BRYAN.

April 22, 1836.

Bank Vault Doors.

FOR Sale, two Wrought Iron Doors, formerly attached to the upper Vault of the Union Bank of South Carolina, which was taken down some years ago. One of them (the inner one) cross-barred and substantially riveted, the other a solid mass. There are two locks, of exquisite workmanship, to each Door, with duplicate keys. Apply to Rene Dood, Esq. President, or to W. B. WILKIE, Cashier.

The Augusta Constitutionalist, Columbia Telescope, Camden Journal, Cheraw Gazette, and Aiken Telegraph, will please give the above two insertions, and forward their bills for payment. Charleston, May 11 28 2t.

Notice

IS hereby given to Margaret Thomas, daughter of John Breeden, late of Marlborough District, who departed this life on the 27th Nov. 1835, and the lawful wife of Lewis Thomas, of the State of Tennessee, (county nor post office recollected) that she or her husband is requested to come and receive the amount which I am bound to pay her, or her heirs, according to the tenor of a bond which I gave to the said John Breeden, during his life. As I have not heard of the said Margaret Thomas or her husband for a number of years, I avail myself of this mode to notify her that the amount of money that I am bound to pay her is ready to be paid to her, or any person legally authorized by her to receive the same, whenever called for.

A. BREEDEN.

Marlborough District, S. C.

March 23, 1836.

P. S. The Editors of the Nashville Banner and Nashville Union will insert the above notice for three months and forward their accounts to the office of the Cheraw Gazette for payment.

March 23, 1836.

Weeding Hoes.

12 DOZEN Weeding Hoes, just received, also on hand a few barrels Irish Potatoes, for sale by

J. & C. POWELL.

March 24, 1836.

BUTLER'S EFFERVESCENT MAGNESIAN APPEALANT, FOR Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Nervous Debility, Acidity of Stomach, &c. for sale by JNO. I. WESTERVELT.

March 23, 1836.

Removal.

JOHN EVANS & Co respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have removed to a Store recently fitted up on front street, opposite LACOSTE & MCKAY's, where, with an enlargement of their stock of Goods, they will be prepared to suit customers in all mercantile articles adapted to this market on the most favourable terms, and to give fair prices for country produce.

Cheraw, May 31st 1836

29 2t.

Dissolution.

THE Copartnership in the Mercantile Business heretofore existing between the Subscribers, under the firm of D. & J. MALLOY, is dissolved this day by mutual consent. J. Malloy is duly authorized to adjust the business of the firm.

DUNCAN MALLOY,

JOHN MALLOY,

May 31

N. B. I shall keep my Counting Room at the Brick Store after to day, where I will attend to any business of the concern.

J. MALLOY.

For Sale.

30 Hhds Molasses; 20 Barrels of Northern Flour, 5 Tierces of Rice, and a Pole Boat. Apply to

A. MUIRHEAD & Co.

27th

A Tutoress Wanted.

IN the Female Academy at Marlborough C. House, to take charge of the same on the 21 Monday in July next. A salary of \$400 will be given payable quarterly. Applicants required to furnish testimonials of competency to instruct in the useful and ornamental branches of female education. Communications addressed to the subscriber, Secretary, before the first Monday in July will be promptly attended to. The Trustees take this occasion to express their sincere regret that Miss Richards is compelled from a duty regard for her health to relinquish the charge of this Institution, which she has hitherto kept with great credit to herself, and entire satisfaction to her employers.

C. W. DUDLEY, Secretary.

P. S.—The Tutoress in addition to her salary will be allowed to receive the proceeds of the Academy over and above the sum of \$400, if there should be any. The election will take place on the 29th of June.

C. W. D.

Bennettsville, May 22,

27 1t.

To Hire.

TEN likely negro fellows, Boat hands, will be hired for a few months.

D. L. MCKAY.

Apply to

May 31st 1836

29 2t.

A Private Teacher Wanted.

I WILL give, to any gentleman capable of teaching Mathematics & the dead Languages, with good recommendations of moral character, and without family, a salary of \$300 with board, to teach my children for one year, commencing as soon as convenient. Letters to be directed, post-paid, to B. F. Pegues, at Cheraw S. C.

J. PEGUES.

April 2nd.

HUDSON'S Botanic Tincture for the Teeth.

It cures the Tooth ache, removes the Tartar, Scum, &c. for Sale by

JOHN I. WESTERVELT.

May 3,

29 1t.

Notice.

THE Subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Cheraw, that he is now prepared to make fine Shoes and Pumps of northern materials in the best style, for Ladies as well as Gentlemen's wear.

D. JOHNSON.

Cheraw, May 30

29 3t.

House of Entertainment.

THE Subscriber informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the house formerly occupied by Mr. Wm. Royall, as a House of Entertainment, and is prepared to accommodate all who may favor him with a call, in the best manner.

His table will at all times be furnished with the best of the up country market can afford. His bar with the choicest liquors, his stables with the most wholesome provision, attended by faithful ostlers, and from his constant attention, and unremitting exertions to please, he hopes to merit a share of public patronage.

A. D. JOHNSON.

Lancaster, March 12—18-3m.

Negroes for Sale.

THE Subscriber wishes to purchase for cash a few likely negroes. Those from eight to thirty years of age would be preferred. Any communication on the subject through the Post Office directed to Bennettsville will meet attention.

D. M. CROSLAND.

Bennettsville 5th May, 1836,

26 4t.

John, coxswain and pilot.

John, coxswain and pilot, Harry, prime boat and field hand, Edward, boat and field hand, Hannah, his wife, good house servant and field hand, Hannah, good house servant, Guy, prime shoemaker, Hoctor, a shoemaker, Cochrin, boat hand, Ned, field and boat hand, Ben, prime do, Cyrus do

A. MUIRHEAD & Co.

Apply to

March 29,

20 1t.

JOHN I. WESTERVELT.

respectfully informs his friends and customers, that he has received his Stock of

DRUGS & MEDICINES

and is prepared to meet the wants of the Public in any article in his line of business

February 9th, 18